

Compound Subjects

1f. A **compound subject** consists of two or more subjects that are joined by a conjunction and that have the same verb.

EXAMPLE Numerous **trees** and **bushes** respond to seasonal weather changes.

EXERCISE A Underline the compound subject in each sentence.

Example 1. The live oak and the Douglas fir remain green year-round.

1. Live oaks and white oaks should not be confused with one another.
2. The redwood and the sequoia are found in California.
3. Douglas firs and other trees of the pine family appeal to Christmas tree shoppers.
4. Most conifers and many broad-leaved plants are evergreen.
5. Does the cypress or the magnolia bear cones?
6. Maples and elms are deciduous trees.
7. In the autumn these and other deciduous trees lose their leaves.
8. Do the reds and golds of autumn trees appeal to your sense of beauty?
9. During the fall my best friend and I always gather colorful leaves.
10. These fragile, beautiful leaves and our original poems make special cards for friends.

EXERCISE B Add a compound subject to each of the following predicates. Use *and* or *or* to join the parts of your compound subjects.

Example 1. Posters of my favorite singers and photos of my family decorate the walls of my room at home.

11. Tucked away in my school bag are _____

12. Either _____
_____ will be voted Funniest Student of the Year.
13. Will _____
_____ be at your party on Saturday?
14. _____
_____ came bounding out of the murky darkness straight toward me.
15. In the school cafeteria today, _____
_____ are the two main dishes.